

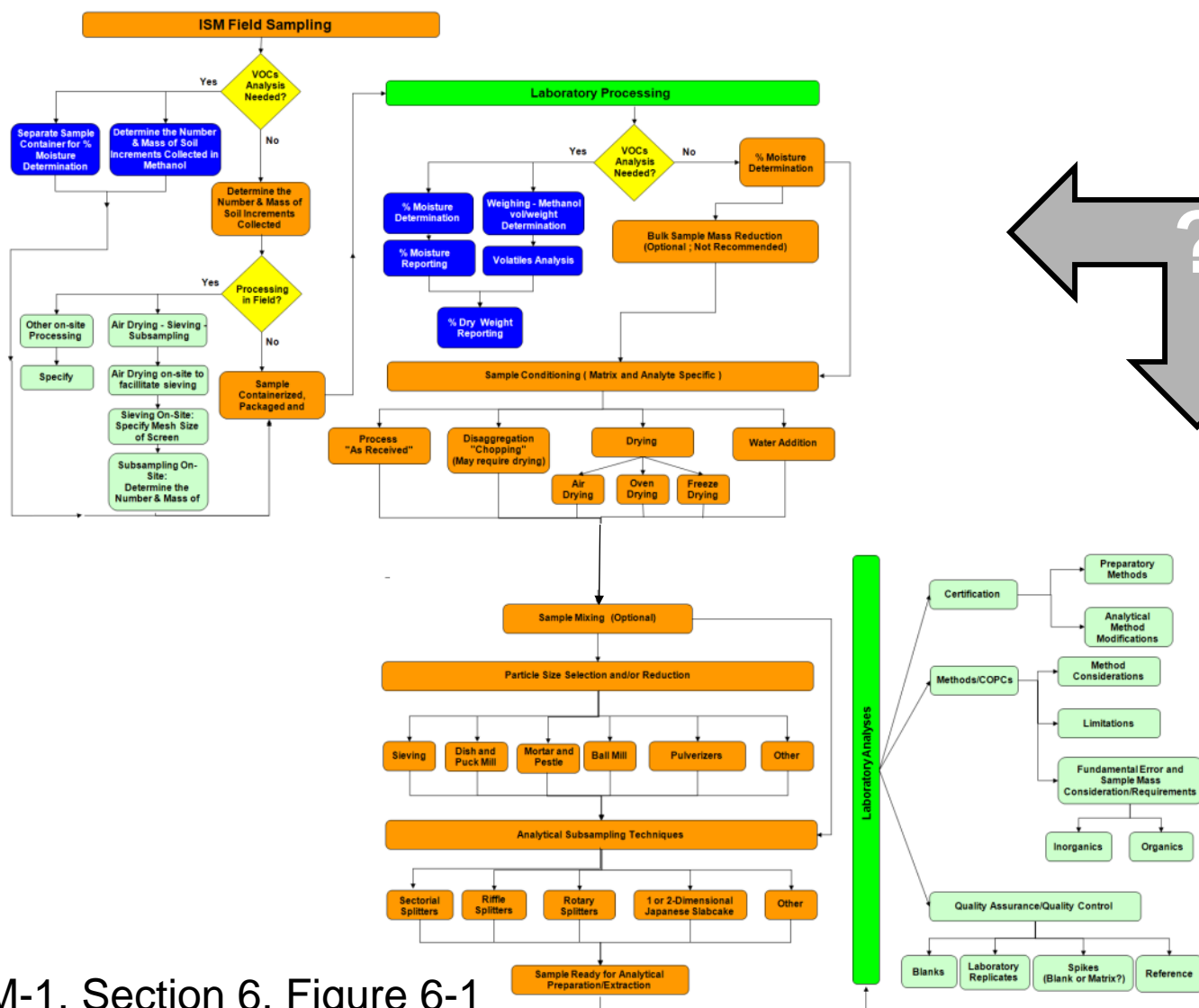
Laboratory Processing Learning Objectives

Learn how to:

- ▶ Match process options to analytes and data objectives
- ▶ Manage sample moisture
- ▶ Select/reduce particle size
- ▶ Collect subsamples for analysis
- ▶ Apply Quality Assurance
- ▶ Examine options for lab certification

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. REPORT DATE MAR 2012		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2012 to 00-00-2012	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Laboratory Processing Learning Objectives				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC), 50 F Street NW Ste 350, Washington, DC, 20001				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Presented at the 9th Annual DoD Environmental Monitoring and Data Quality (EDMQ) Workshop Held 26-29 March 2012 in La Jolla, CA. U.S. Government or Federal Rights License					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 33	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

Real Life ISM has Choices

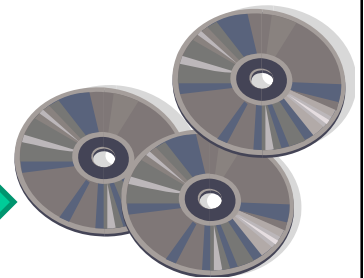
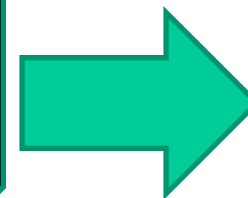
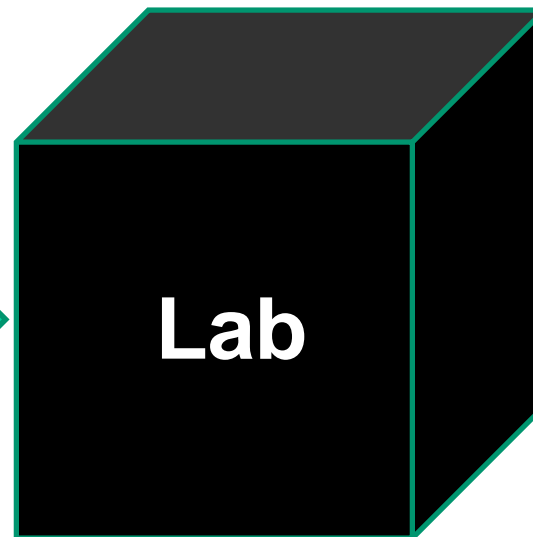
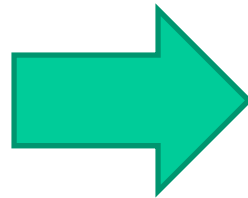


Analyte-Matrix Driven Options

- ▶ Pick the right option
 - More representative subsamples
 - Better precision

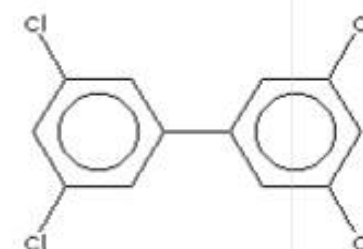
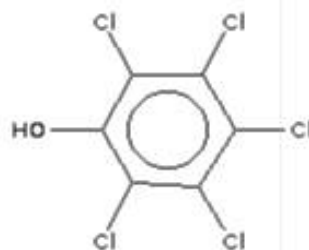
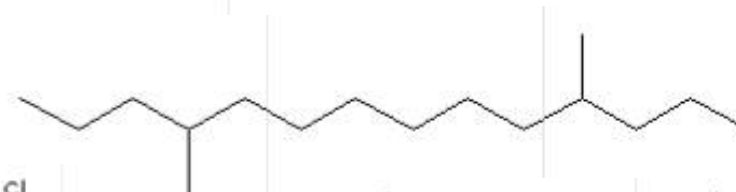
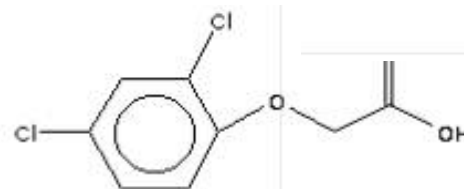
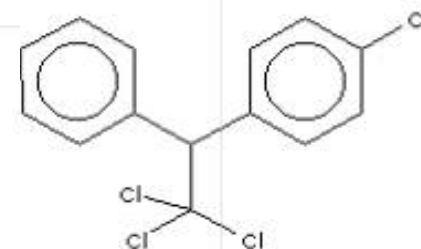
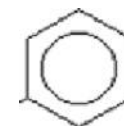
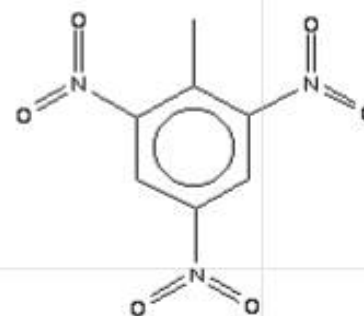
- ▶ Pick the wrong option
 - Poor and unknown bias

Include Lab Processing in Project Planning



Define the Analytes

- ▶ Volatile organics
- ▶ Energetics
- ▶ Metals, Hg
- ▶ PCBs
- ▶ Organochlorine pesticides
- ▶ Phenoxy acid herbicides
- ▶ Petroleum hydrocarbons
- ▶ Semivolatile organics
- ▶ Other



Coordinate VOC Sampling & Analysis

- ▶ Use methanol preservation
 - Methanol transport
 - Bottle sizes (large, medium, small)
- ▶ Analytical sensitivity limitations
 - Higher reporting limits
 - Selected Ion Monitoring GC-MS
 - Short analyte lists



- ▶ Arsenic
 - From liquid applied pesticides


As



Periodic Table of Elements

Symbol Key

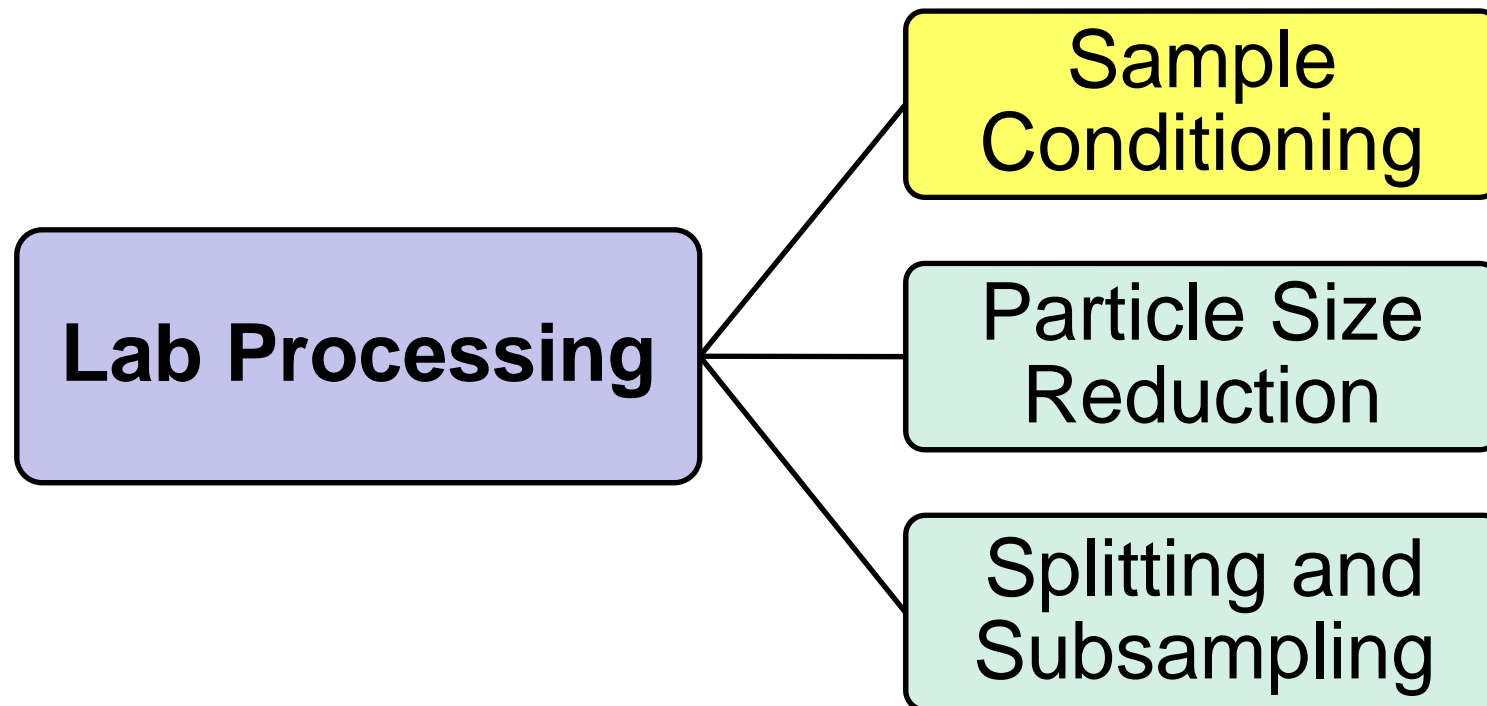
 ► Good effect

 ► Bad effect

 ► Result or statistic gets larger in value

 ► Result or statistic gets smaller in value

Lab Processing Roadmap



Condition the Sample

► Air drying

- Room temperature – most common
- Ventilation hood
- Goal: Crushable agglomerates
- Consider volatilization losses



- Boiling point
- Binding to soil particles
- Potential for Loss Table



– Naphthalene



– Acenaphthene



– Benzo[a]pyrene



► Use other options when drying not appropriate

Florida Case Study: Air Drying Samples

► Arsenic

- High boiling arsenic species
- Volatilization loss not expected



Define Terms: Grinding

- ▶ Generic term for soil disaggregation or milling
- ▶ The grinding type or equipment must be specified to select a particular laboratory process



Define Terms: Disaggregating

- ▶ Breaking all the soil clumps into individual small particles, but keeping the small pebbles and hard crystalline particles intact



Define Terms: Milling

- ▶ Complete particle size reduction of all soil components including hard crystalline materials to a defined maximum particle size (e.g. $< 75 \mu\text{m}$)



Picture from USACE-Alan Hewitt

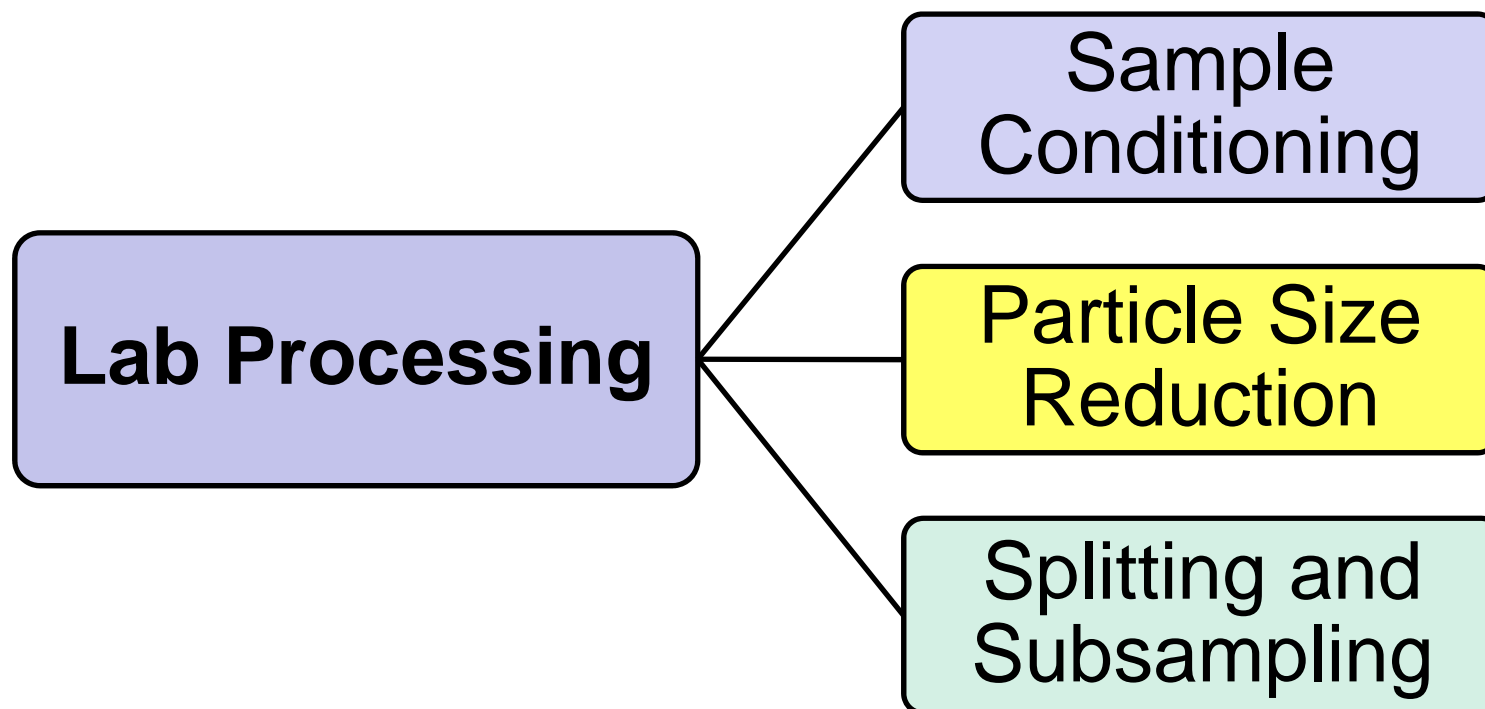


Florida Case Study: Particle Size Reduction

- ▶ Disaggregation and sieving
 - Nugget effect expected to be small
 - Contaminant exposure sprayed as a liquid
- ▶ Mill
 - Puck mill
- ▶ Comparison study planned



Lab Processing Roadmap



To Mill or Not to Mill? (Particle Size Reduction)

► Recommended

- Crystalline particles, fibrous threads, paint chips
- Energetics, metals

► Strengths

- Reduces variability
- Reduces subsampling error
- Facilitates mixing
- Improves precision



Picture from USACE-Alan Hewitt



To Mill or Not to Mill

► Not recommended

- Volatile, thermally labile, increased “availability”

- Examples



- Monochloro PCBs, reactive SVOCs, decane, elemental mercury

- Limitations



- Analyte losses
- Metals contamination
- Potential high bias to metals risk assessment (pebbles)



**If uncertain,
do milled & unmilled**

How Best to Mill

- ▶ Puck mill or ring and puck mill
 - “Stable” energetics
- ▶ Ball mill
- ▶ Mortar and pestle
- ▶ Consider
 - Analytes
 - Concentration of interest
 - Mill materials
 - Particle size needed



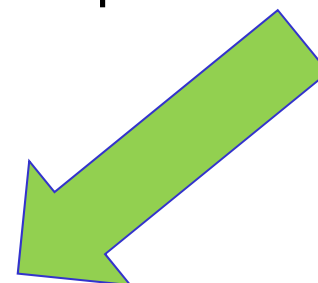
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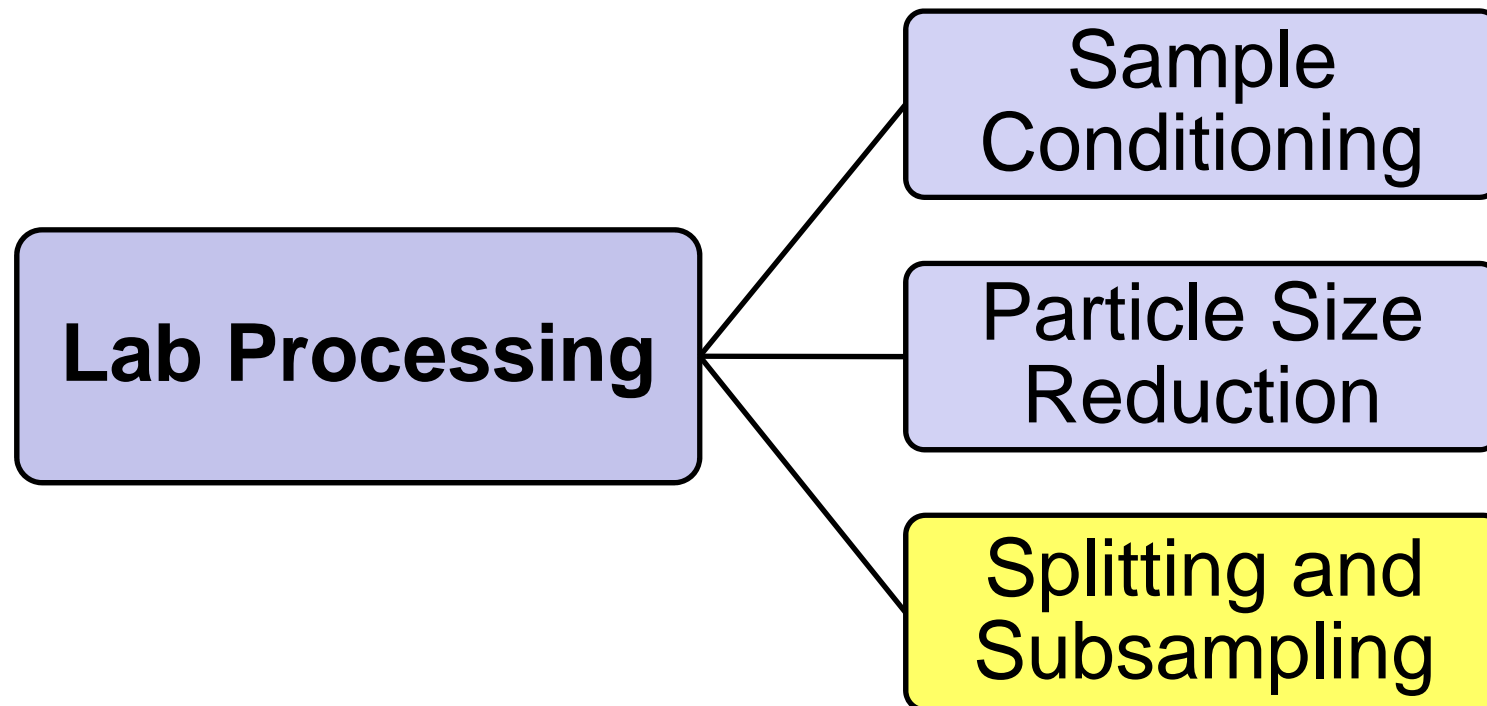
Example mills, other types are possible as well

Florida Case Study: Results Confirm Milling Not Needed

- ▶ Disaggregation and sieving
 - Nugget effect expected to be small
 - Contaminant exposure sprayed as a liquid
- ▶ Mill
 - Puck mill
- ▶ Results confirm milling not needed for this part of site
 - Small precision improvement with milling
 - No change in mean concentration



Lab Processing Roadmap



Dry Splitting Options



► Rotary sectorial splitter



Subsampling Options

↓ ► 2-Dimensional Japanese Slabcake



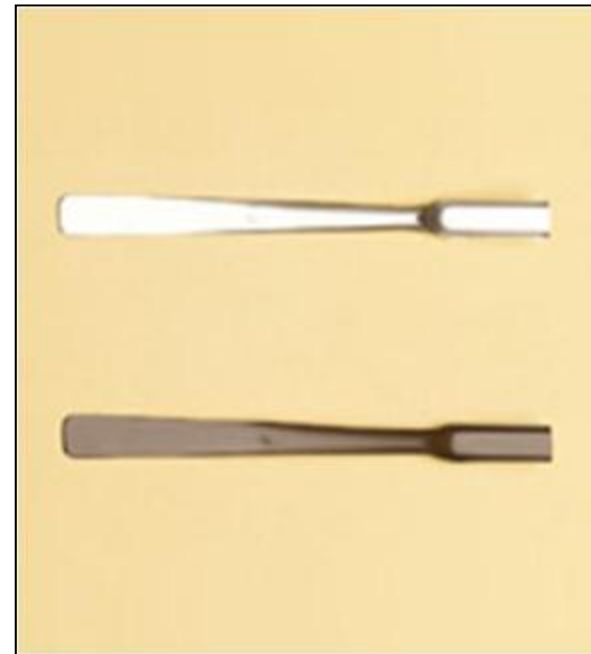
Dry



Wet

Subsampling Tools

- ↓ ► Square straight-sided scoops for dry non-cohesive soil



Florida Case Study: Choose Subsampling Process

- ▶ 2-D Slabcake Subsampling
 - Lower cost than sectorial splitter
 - More representative than “dig a spot”

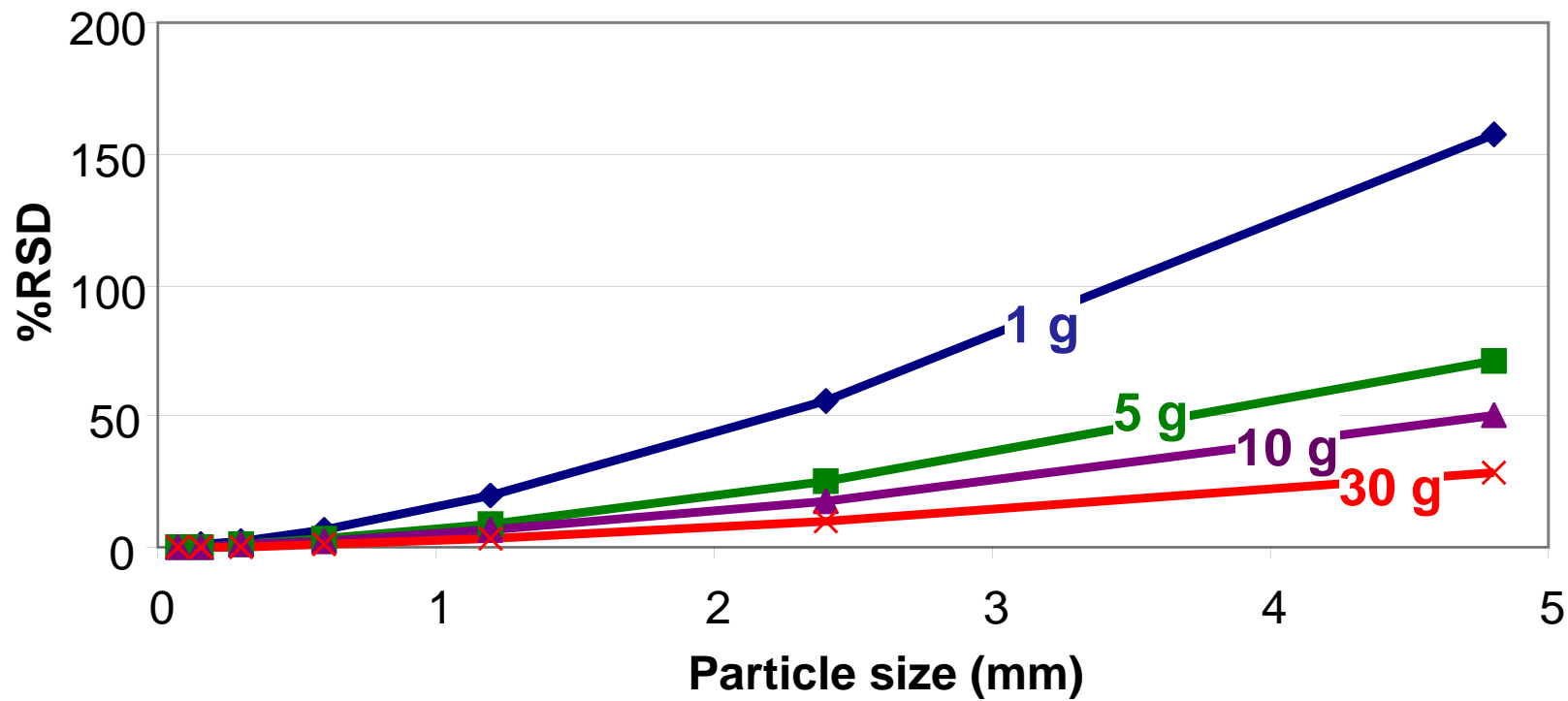


Why Use Large Subsamples?

► Larger particles



- Produce larger errors or require larger subsamples



Florida Case Study: Nugget Effect Minimal

- ▶ 2 g subsamples on disaggregated aliquots
- ▶ 2 g subsamples on milled aliquots
- ▶ Low heterogeneity expected
 - Confirmed through replicates

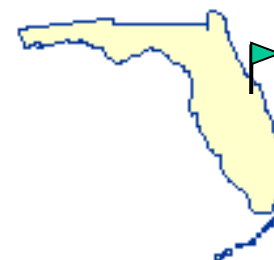


Laboratory Quality Control Measures

- ▶ Laboratory equipment blanks
 - Limited clean matrices
- ▶ Laboratory control samples (LCS) and matrix spikes
 - Practicality of large scale spiking in kg samples
 - High cost
 - Limited availability
 - Introduced post ISM processing into subsample
- ▶ Subsampling replicates

Florida Case Study: Challenges with “Blank” Samples

- ▶ Ottawa sand method blank attempted for milling
 - Metals content of the sand was too variable
- ▶ Standard preparation batch QC
 - No laboratory control sample or matrix spike through ISM processes



Verify Laboratory Certification

- ▶ National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP)
- ▶ Non-NELAP state accreditation
- ▶ Agency-specific accreditation
 - DoD Environmental Laboratory Approval Program



Cite Reference Methods

- ▶ Collecting and Processing of Representative Samples For Energetic Residues in Solid Matrices from Military Training Ranges
 - USEPA SW-846 Method 8330B, Appendix A
<http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/pdfs/8330b.pdf>
- ▶ Metals in Solid Matrices
 - USACE research effort
 - Planned SW-846 Method 3050 - Update V?

Use Alternate References

- ▶ ASTM D6323 Standard Guide for Laboratory Subsampling of Media Related to Waste Management Activities
 - ASTM 2003

- ▶ Guidance for Obtaining Representative Laboratory Analytical Subsamples from Particulate Laboratory Samples
 - Gerlach 2003

- ▶ Laboratory Standard Operating Procedure

Lab Process “Big Rocks”

